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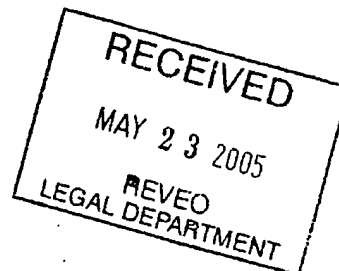
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/579,035	05/26/2000	Sadeg M. Faris	105-081USANDO	8056
26665	7590	05/19/2005	EXAMINER	
REVEO, INC. 3 WESTCHESTER PLAZA ELMSFORD, NY 10523			BORISSOV, IGOR N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3639	

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/579,035	FARIS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Igor Borissov	3639	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 374-379 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 374-379 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-692) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Amendment received on 3/1/2005 is acknowledged and entered. Claims 1-373 have previously been canceled. Claims 374-379 have been amended. Claims 374-379 are currently pending in the application.

Examiner's Note

Amended Claim 375 appears to include a spelling error. Specifically, lines 5 and 6 of Claim 375 include: "*enabled* network computing device". The examiner understands this phrase as "network computing device".

Claim Objections

Claim Objections have been withdrawn due to the applicant's amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 374, 377, 378 and 379 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy (US 6,317,500) in view of Dussell et al. (US 6,266,612) and further in view of Twining (US 6,222,449).

Murphy teaches a method and system for location-sensitive decryption of an encrypted signal, comprising:

As per claims 374 and 379,

providing a network computing device including a global positioning system (GPS) chip embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);

programming said GPS chip in said computing device so to enable an access to a communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in an authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56);

wherein said enabling appears to be conducted automatically upon disposing said computing device at said authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Also, Murphy does not specifically teach a registration server for registering owners (or custodians) of said object.

Dussell et al. (Dussell) teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would advantageously allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner. And it would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy and Dussell to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system.

As per claim 377, Murphy teaches:

providing a network computing device including a GPS chip embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);

programming said GPS chip in said computing device so to enable an access to a communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in an authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56);

wherein said enabling appears to be conducted automatically upon disposing said computing device at said authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Also, Murphy does not specifically teach a registration server for registering owners (or custodians) of said object.

Dussell teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, including a GPS tracking server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5; C. 6, L. 59);

wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would advantageously allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated

manner. And it would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy and Dussell to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system.

As per claim 378, Murphy teaches:

providing a network computing device including a GPS chip embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);

programming said GPS chip in said computing device so to enable an access to a communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in an authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56);

wherein said enabling appears to be conducted automatically upon disposing said computing device at said authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56); and

wherein enforcement agency is notified if unauthorized action is performed with said GPS-enabled computing device (C. 8, L. 19-28).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Also, Murphy does not specifically teach a registration server for registering owners (or custodians) of said object.

Dussell teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, including a GPS tracking server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5; C. 6, L. 59);

wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would advantageously allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner. And it would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy and Dussell to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system.

Claims 375 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy in view of Dussell, further in view of Twining, and further in view of Rangedahl et al. (US 5,790,074).

As per claim 375, Murphy, Dussell and Twining teach said GPS-enabled computing device enabled to access a communications network in the authorized location (Murphy; C. 6, L. 46-56), and a GPS tracking server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (Dussell; C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5; C. 6, L. 59).

However, Murphy, Dussell and Twining do not specifically teach that said received and processed data, been indicative that a data computing device is present at authorized location, is a digitally-signed data; and that upon receiving and processing said data said server automatically transmits said data back to said computing device to enable the access to said communications network.

Rangedahl et al. (Rangedahl) teaches an automated location verification and authorization method and system, comprising a communication device equipped with a GPS unit, and an authorization device, wherein said authorization device receives encrypted data indicative that said communication device is present at authorized location, and automatically transmits an encrypted data to said communication device to authorize access to a communications network (C. 2, L. 4-31). Rangedahl does not

specifically teach digitally signed data. However, both encrypted data and digitally signed data require alteration of the original code. Therefore, digitally-sign data would be an obvious variation of encryption technique.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy, Dussell and Twining to include: receiving and processing a digitally-signed data, said data been indicative that said computing device is present at authorized location; and automatically transmitting said data back to said computing device to enable an access said communications network, as disclosed in Rangedahl, because it would advantageously enhance the security of the system by allowing the operation of said computing device in the authorized location only.

Claim 376 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy in view of Dussell further in view of Twining, and further in view of Dowling et al. (US 6,522,875).

As per claim 376, Murphy teaches:

providing a network-computing device including a GPS chip embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);

programming said GPS chip in said computing device so to enable an access to a communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in a authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56);

wherein said enabling appears to be conducted automatically upon disposing said computing device at said authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56); and

wherein enforcement agency is notified if unauthorized action is performed with said GPS-enabled computing device (C. 8, L. 19-28).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Also, Murphy does not specifically teach a registration server for registering owners (or custodians) of said object; and that said GSU-enabled computing device is partially enabled while being outside of the authorized location.

Dussell teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, including a GPS tracking server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5; C. 6, L. 59);

wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

Dowling et al. (Dowling) teach a method and system for geographical web browser, comprising a mobile unit equipped with a GPS unit and a browser, and a communication server, wherein said communication server controls flow of information to said mobile unit based on GPS (location) information received, thereby suggesting partial enabling of said mobile unit (C. 3, L. 1-3; C. 4, L. 31-42).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would advantageously allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner. And it would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy in view of Dussell to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system.

Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy, Dussell and Twining to include that said GSU-enabled computing device is partially enabled while being outside of the

authorized location, as suggested in Dowling, because it would advantageously allow to provide only that information to a user, which is specific to a particular geographic location (would limit amount of information), thereby decrease time required for processing said information by limiting an amount of information to be transferred.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/1/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to the applicant's argument that Murphy does not teach a communication network that includes a memory storage device, the examiner points out that Murphy explicitly teaches a network computing device including a GPS chip (indicates memory) embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56), said computing device is configured to enable an access to a communications network (C. 6, L. 46-56).

In response to the applicant's argument that Murphy, Dussell and Rangedahl do not teach an owner registration server or database, it is noted that Twining was applied for this feature. Specifically, Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a remote server, wherein *authorized subscribers (registered users)* can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26).

In response to the applicant's argument that Twining does not teach enabling operation of a network device only when the device is in predetermined time-space coordinates, it is noted that Murphy discloses this feature. Specifically, Murphy teaches programming GPS chip in a computing device so to enable an access to a

communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in a authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Igor Borissov at telephone number (571) 272-6801.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, John Weiss, can be reached at (571) 272-6812.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306

[Official communications; including After Final
communications labeled "Box AF"]

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5/14/2005

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THOMAS A. DIXON
PRIMARY EXAMINER